

**3.4.3 2010 Commercial Buildings Energy End-Use Carbon Dioxide Emissions Splits, by Fuel Type
(Million Metric Tons) (1)**

	Natural Gas	Petroleum					Coal	Electricity (3)	Total	Percent
		Distill.	Resid.	LPG	Oth(2)	Total				
Lighting								183.6	183.6	17.7%
Space Heating	85.6	10.1	3.2		0.3	13.7	5.6	31.5	136.4	13.1%
Space Cooling	2.3							104.2	106.6	10.2%
Ventilation								91.7	91.7	8.8%
Refrigeration								70.3	70.3	6.8%
Electronics								47.0	47.0	4.5%
Water Heating	24.2	1.3				1.3		16.5	42.0	4.0%
Computers								38.0	38.0	3.7%
Cooking	9.5							4.2	13.7	1.3%
Other (4)	16.0	0.9		9.2	3.1	13.2		116.1	145.3	14.0%
Adjust to SEDS (5)	31.0	11.0				11.0		123.5	165.6	15.9%
Total	168.7	23.4	3.2	9.2	3.4	39.2	5.6	826.8	1,040.2	100%

Note(s): 1) Emissions assume complete combustion from energy consumption, excluding gas flaring, coal mining, and cement production. Emissions exclude wood since it is assumed that the carbon released from combustion is reabsorbed in a future carbon cycle. 2) Includes kerosene space heating (0.3 MMT) and motor gasoline other uses (3.1 MMT). 3) Excludes electric imports by utilities. 4) Includes commercial service station equipment, ATMs, telecommunications equipment, medical equipment, pumps, emergency electric generators, and manufacturing performed in commercial buildings. 5) Emissions related to a discrepancy between data sources. Energy attributable to the buildings sector, but not directly to specific end uses.

Source(s): EIA, Annual Energy Outlook 2011 Early Release, Dec. 2010, Summary Reference Case Tables, Table A2, p. 3-5, Table A4, p. 9-10 and Table A5, p. 11-12 for energy consumption, and Table A18, p. 36 for emissions; EIA, National Energy Modeling System (NEMS) for AEO 2011 Early Release, Dec. 2010; and EIA, Assumptions to the Annual Energy Outlook 2010, May 2010, Table 1.2, p. 12 for carbon coefficients.